Instructor: Robert C. McMinn

Class time: M-F 8:41- 9:35 am (January – May)

Bellwood Antis High School/ St. Francis University

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**Required text**: *The American* *Nation*  Mark C. Carnes, John A. Garraty; + selected articles from other sources; ex. American Heritage magazine and *Voices of a People’s History of the United States*, Anthony Arnove, Howard Zinn

**Purpose:** A study of American History from the Gilded Age through World War II and into the Post-War Era will provide students with an understanding of the development of this nation into the twentieth century and as a world “superpower”. Analysis of the political, social, economic and military events provide students with a deeper comprehension of who we are as a people and our place in the 21st century world.

**Attendance:** Attendance is, of course, expected and considered essential to the mechanics of the course. Students are responsible for the material covered in class as well as any and all materials/items distributed and assignments given.

**Participation:** The subjects covered in this class are established and will be covered by assigned readings, lecture and discussion, group activities, and homework. Students are responsible for knowing the material in depth. Participation helps the instructor assess areas of uncertainty and/or areas of interest, which might require further effort.

**Grading:** On Average, an exam/grading opportunity will be provided every week by quiz, essay and/or project. Thursdays are the preferred quiz day and any adjustments or scheduled exams will be announced in advance. Other exams include 1st marking period benchmark test and the History 103 Final (a.k.a. the midterm exam). Also, additional grades will be given for reading assignments. Please keep in mind, grades are earned, not given. (\*\*The schedule is subject to adjustment within the scope of the school year.)

*Students should follow the text syllabus as indicated while also noting focus chapters as announced by the teacher. Along with the syllabus reading, students will be given additional readings/handouts which should be completed as instructed.*

*The American* *Nation*  Mark C. Carnes, John A. Garraty

Week 19 Jan 5-9

History 103 Final Exam

Week 20 Jan. 11- 15

Chapter 18, *An Industrial Giant*

Week 21 Jan 18 - 22

Chapter 19, *American Society in an Industrial Age*

Week 22 Jan. 25 – 29

Chapter 20, *Intellectual and Cultural Trends*

Week 23 Feb. 1 - 5

Chapter 21, *Politics: Local, State & National*

Week 24 Feb. 8-12

Chapter 22, *The Age of Reform*

Week 25 Feb 15-19

Week 26 Feb 22- 26

Chapter 23, *From Isolation to Empire*

Week 27 Feb. 29-March 4

Chapter 24, *Woodrow Wilson and the Great War*

Week 28 March 7- 11

Chapter 25, *Post-War Society & Culture: Change and Adjustment*

Week 29 March 14-18

Chapter 26, *The New Era: 1921-1933*

Week 30 March 21 -25

Chapter 27, *The New Deal: 1933-1941*

Week 31 March 28- April 1

Week 32 April 4- 8

Chapter 28, *War and Peace*

Week 33 April 11-15

Chapter 29, *The American Century*

Week 34 April 18- 22

Chapter 30, *From Camelot to Watergate*

Week 35 April 25- 29

Chapter 31, *Society in Flux*

Week 36 May 2 - 6

Chapter 32, *Running on Empty*

[AP US History Exam May 5?]

Week 37 May 9-13

Chapter 33, *Misdemeanors and High Crimes*

Week 38 May 16- 20

Week 39 May 23- 27

History 104 Final Exam

Week 40 May 30-June 3

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The following represents a broad overview of the topics and themes within the scope of this course.

1. Industrialization and Corporate Consolidation

A. Industrial growth: railroads, iron, coal, electricity, steel, oil, banks

B. Laissez-faire conservatism

1. Gospel of Wealth

2. Myth of "self-made man"

3. Social Darwinism: survival of the fittest

4. Social critics and dissenters

C. Effects of technological development on worker/work place

D. Union movement

1. Knights of Labor and American Federation of Labor

2. Haymarket, Homestead, and Pullman

2. Urban Society

A. Lure of the city

B. Immigration

C. City problems

1. Slums

2. Machine politics

D. Awakening conscience; reforms

1. Social legislation

2. Settlement houses; Jane Addams and Lilian Ward

3. Structural reforms in government

3. Intellectual and Cultural Movements

A. Education

1. Colleges and universities

2. Scientific advances

B. Professionalism and the social sciences

C. Realism in literature and art

D. Mass culture

1. Use of leisure

2. Publishing and journalism

4. National Politics, 1877-1896: The Gilded Age

A. A conservative presidency

B. Issues

1. Tariff controversy

2. Railroad regulation

3. Trusts

C. Agrarian discontent

D. Crisis of 1890s

1. Populism

2. Silver question

3. Election of 1896: McKinley v. Bryan

5. Progressive Era

A. Origins of Progressivism

1. Progressive attitudes and motives

2. Muckrakers

3. Social Gospel

B. Municipal, state, and national reforms

1. Political suffrage

2. Social and economic: regulation

C. Socialism: alternatives

D. Black America

1. Washington, Du Bois, and Garvey

2. Urban migration

3. Civil rights organizations

E. Women's role: family, work, education, unionization, and suffrage

F. Roosevelt's Square Deal

1. Managing trusts

2. Conservation

G. Taft

1. Pinchot-Ballinger controversy

2. Payne-Aldrich Tariff

H. Wilson's New Freedom

1. Tariffs

2. Banking reforms

3. Clayton Anti-trust Act of 1914

6. Foreign Policy, 1855-1914

A. Seward and Purchase of Alaska

B. The new imperialism

1. Blaine and Latin America

2. International Darwinism: missionaries, politicians, and

naval expansionists

3. Spanish-American War

a. Cuban independence

b. Debate on Philippines

C. The Far East: John Hay and the Open Door

D. Theodore Roosevelt

1. The Panama Canal

2. Roosevelt Corollary

3. Far East

E. Taft and Dollar Diplomacy

F. Wilson and Moral Diplomacy

7. The First World War

A. Problems of Neutrality

1. Submarines

2. Economic ties

3. Psychological and ethnic ties

B. Preparedness and pacifism

C. Mobilization

1. Fighting the War

2. Financing the war

3. War boards

4. Propaganda, public opinion, civil liberties

D. Wilson's Fourteen Points

1. Treaty of Versailles

2. Ratification fight

E. Postwar demobilization

1. Red Scare

2. Labor strife

8. New Era: The 1920s

A. Republican governments

1. Business creed

2. Harding scandals

B. Economic development

1. Prosperity and wealth

2. Farm and labor problems

C. New Culture

1. Consumerism: automobile, radio, movies

2. Women, the family

3. Modern religion

4. Literature and alienation

5. Jazz age

6. Harlem Renaissance

D. Conflict of cultures

1. Prohibition, bootlegging

2. Nativism

3. Ku Klux Klan

4. Religious fundamentalism v. modernists

E. Myth of isolation

1. Replacing the League of Nations

2. Business and diplomacy

9. Depression, 1929-1933

A. Wall Street crash

B. Depression economy

C. Moods of despair

1. Agrarian unrest

2. Bonus March

D. Hoover-Stimson diplomacy; Japan

10. New Deal

A. Franklin Roosevelt

1. Background, ideas

2. Philosophy of New Deal

B. 100 Days; "alphabet agencies"

C. Second New Deal

D. Critics, left and right

E. Rise of CIO; labor strikes

F. Supreme Court fight

G. Recession of 1938

H. American people in the Depression

1. Social values, women, ethnic groups

2. Indian Reorganization Act

3. Mexican-American deportation

4. The racial issue

11. Diplomacy in the 1930s

A. Good Neighbor policy; Montevideo Convention

B. London economic Conference

C. Disarmament

D. Isolationism: neutrality legislation

E. Aggressors: Japan, Italy, Germany

F. Appeasement

G. Rearmament: Blitzkrieg, Lend-Lease

H. Atlantic Charter

I. Pearl Harbor

12. The Second World War

A. Organizing for war

1. Mobilizing production

2. Propaganda

3. Internment of Japanese-Americans

B. The war in Europe, Africa, and the Mediterranean; D-Day

C. The war in the Pacific: Hiroshima, Nagasaki

D. Diplomacy

1. War aims

2. War-time conferences; Teheran, Yalta, Potsdam

E. Postwar atmosphere; the United Nations

13. Truman and the Cold War

A. Postwar domestic adjustments

B. The 80th Congress: Taft-Hartley Act

C. Civil rights and the election of 1948

D. Containment in Europe and the Middle East

1. Truman Doctrine

2. Marshall Plan

3. Berlin Crisis

4. NATO

E. Revolution in China

F. Limited War: Korea, MacArthur

14. Eisenhower and the Moderate Republicans

A. Domestic frustrations; McCarthyism

B. Civil rights movement

1. The Warren Court and *Brown v. Board of*

*Education*

2. Montgomery bus boycott

3. Greensboro sit-in

C. John Foster Dulles's foreign policy

1. Crisis in Southeast Asia

2. Massive retaliation; Brinksmanship

3. Nationalism in Southeast Asia, the Middle

East, Latin America

4. Khrushchev and Berlin

D. American People: homogenized society

1. Prosperity: economic consolidation

2. Consumer culture

3. Consensus of values

E. Space race

15. Kennedy's New Frontier; Johnson's Great Society

A. New domestic programs

1. Tax cut

2. War on poverty

3. Affirmative Action

B. Civil rights and civil liberties

1. African Americans: political, cultural, and

economic roles

2. The leadership of Martin Luther King Jr.

3. Resurgence of feminism

4. The New Left and the Counterculture

5. Emergence of the Republican party in the

South

6. The Supreme Court and the *Miranda* decision

C. Foreign Policy

1. Bay of Pigs

2. Cuban Missile Crisis

3. Vietnam quagmire

16. Nixon

A. Election of 1968

B. Nixon-Kissinger foreign policy

1. Vietnam: escalation and pullout

2. China: restoring relations

3. Soviet Union: detente

C. New Federalism

D. Supreme Court and *Roe v. Wade*

E. Watergate crisis and resignation

17. The United States since 1974

A. The New Right and the conservative social agenda

B. Ford and Rockefeller

C. Carter

1. Deregulation

2. Energy and inflation

3. Camp David accords

4. Iranian hostage crisis

D. Reagan

1. Tax cuts and budget deficits

2. Defense buildup

3. New disarmament treaties

4. Foreign crises: the Persian Gulf and Central

America

E. Society

1. Old and new urban problems

2. Asian and Hispanic immigrants

3. Resurgent fundamentalism

4. African Americans and local, state, and

national politics